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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

The Balkans used to be always "threatening the peace of Europe." But now it's Europe threatening the peace of the Balkans.

Judging from the sliding the Culebra Cut has been doing since they christened it the Galliard, they ought to have named it Kelly.

A scientist says that kisses are not so dangerous after all, because only one per cent of them transmit harmful germs. If kissing is as safe as that, what's the use?

According to one of the New York papers, Colorado has a "state senatrix." Maybe when New York adopts its suffrage amendment, that state will boast legislatures and senatrices.

The Armenian problem is rapidly being settled for good. The Turks are settling it so fast that, at the present rate, soon there won't be enough of the Armenian race left to hold an inquest on.

The German opposition to the big Allied credit loan would have been far more effective if the German war bonds hadn't been publicly advertised in New York while the Allied loan was being negotiated.

If there was any way of reaching the new planet discovered by Prof. Hale, what a lot of people would pack up and move off the earth! That planet might be worse than this, but they'd take a chance.

It may be that Kaiser Wilhelm is not a universal genius and the European viceroy of the Almighty. Nevertheless he's got to be shown that the war has produced any bigger men than this same Wilhelm.

An observing citizen remarks that street cars would be more commodious and comfortable for everybody if men would sit just as women do—with both feet on the floor. It might help men, too. If men would stand as women do.

A woman has allowed her husband to divorce her on the ground of desertion simply because she refused to move with him to a town that had no moving picture theatre. The really surprising thing about it is that there should be such a town.

CHANGING HER SPOTS

This is a day of strange happenings throughout the world. The times seem to be out of joint. In the grand old city of Charleston, the lap of early civilization in these parts, the phrase of strange occurrences for this sector of the line is taking place. Speaking more directly, we have reference to the almost undreamed-of spectacle of violators of the dispensary law being convicted in the Sessions court of that county and sentenced to pay heavy fines or "do time" on the chain gang. How some of the peaceful slumbers in hallowed Magnolia Cemetery's quiet confines would stare in amazement were they to suddenly come to life and amble down Meeting street, at the intersection of Broad, and hear the solemn voice of the circuit judge in the courthouse hard by that street crossing dolefully measuring out the extent of punishment for those who had been convicted of illegal trafficking in liquor.

Time was when a petit jury never had the opportunity granted it of showing what it would do in the case of a man brought to trial for selling whiskey, for the very excellent reason that the august grand jury never handed down an indictment of this nature, thereby never letting any grain fall into the hopper for the petit jury's grinding. But times are changing. They are changing all over the face of the earth. They are changing rapidly. 'Tis fascinating; almost like peering through a kaleidoscope.

Charleston, too, seems to be on the eve of a great political awakening, judging from recent elections or the selection of nominees for municipal offices. It may be that Charleston will yet do what the wife of Macbeth in her tortuous dreams could not do with all the waters of the seas, wash the blood stains of her sin from her hands, and take her place in the front of the firing line of the forces battling for righteousness in secular spheres, where she belongs, as the oldest, largest and the most important city of the state.

Since last Saturday a total of forty-one persons have been convicted in the courts of Charleston for violation of the dispensary laws. In imposing sentence upon them Judge Mendel L. Smith has caused to fall upon their ears words, phrases and sentences that doubtless strike the guilty ones as most uncanny, for example, imparting to the prisoner at the bar the information that it is entirely within the range of the possible for him to be sentenced to a term on the chain gang if he is again convicted of selling liquor or of allowing anyone else to sell liquor for him or to use his premises as a place for the carrying on of illegal traffic in whiskey. It must have proven a shock to those individuals to realize that it was possible in the first place for cases to be made out against them, a greater shock to be convicted, and a still greater one to learn that if they are again convicted of infringement of the law in regard to whiskey selling they will go to the chain gang.

In pronouncing sentence upon the guilty, here is a specimen of the talk the presiding judge handed them, quoting from a news article in one of the Charleston papers:

"When the judge was imposing sentence on H. L. Roester he remarked that he had a few words to say to him and to all others in the same fix. He declared that there was but one way for them to avoid going to the chain gang or penitentiary and that was to abstain from engaging in the liquor business in Charleston in the future. Just as sure as the sun is shining, he declared, the other circuit judges would send them to prison if the terms expressed in the sentence were violated. He added that he would be on this circuit in January and knew that he would send any violators to the chain gang. He called particular attention to the words of the sentence and stated that for any of them to let out their premises for the purpose of illicitly selling whiskey, or say that their brother or clerk or some one else was running the business would not be sufficient in the eyes of the law. The only way to be on the safe side would be to stop completely."

Visitors to Charleston from cities where the law against illegal traffic in liquor are enforced have always found the City by the Sea a fascinating Mecca for a number of reasons, one being that within its storied precincts one could see "Monte Carlo, a la American" with the laws against slots, gambling dens and other forms of filigree relegated to the rear and the Devil holding sway with the doors wide open. If Charleston cleans up, the old city will lose none of its fascination for the visitor, for a law-abiding Charleston will interest the "tourist" equally as much as a Charleston with all the law books thrown into the sea.

POOR LITTLE SERBIA

If yesterday's war dispatches be true, it looks as though it is "about all up" with poor little Serbia. The Austro-German and the Bulgarian forces are reported to have established communication, thus opening up the way for the dispatching of munitions of war to Constantinople.

In the House of Lords in London Tuesday Lord Landsdowne described the Macedonian campaign in language that is calculated to bring anything but optimism to the hearts of those whose sympathies are with the Allies in the titanic struggle. It is stated that "only a miracle" can save the Serbian forces, who have taken their last desperate stand in the mountains of their little country and are fighting like so many tigers at bay. Perhaps it is because our sympathies are anti-Teutonic and perhaps it is because of Serbia's size that we are moved to speak of the little country now in the throes of bitter death as "poor little Serbia."

But we are not so blinded by sympathy for the cause of the Allies that we are not impressed by the statement of Lord Landsdowne that a message from the Serbian premier to England "to do anything you can to ensure your troops reaching us as soon as possible," and moved to suspect that the assistance the Allies have been able to give Serbia is not sufficient to meet the needs of the little country because of the continued attitude of England in appearing to be asleep, or at any rate, not throwing herself into the fight with all the fervor with which the Serbians, Russians, France and Belgium have fought and are yet fighting.

"What's the matter with England?" is neither an unfamiliar sounding nor an unnatural question coming from every quarter. England has done much already, of course. She has sent thousands of troops to the front; her fleets have swept Teutonic commerce from the seas and frightened the German squadrons to cover; and her coffers have been opened up and the gold allowed to flow out in streams. But has England, in proportion to her resources and in proportion to what she has at stake, done her share? That's a nut we've been wanting someone conversant with the facts to crack for us ever since the star of the Allies' cause seemed to have been made to quiver as a result of the merciless and inevitable tread forward of the Teutonic heel.

WHAT IS "SINGLE TAX?"

A reader, commenting on a recent editorial remark about Single Tax, writes:

"For the benefit of your many readers who, without doubt, are intensely interested in the subject of taxation, would you kindly explain to them the Single Tax doctrine, and state what would be the probable effect on and values, the production and distribution of wealth, capital, labor, the farmer and such other matters as concern the common welfare of the people as a whole?"

To answer the reader's questions fully would take several columns. Here, however, in brief, are the general features of the Single Tax: The doctrine, as most persons know, was promulgated by Henry George 35 years ago in his famous book, "Progress and Poverty," amplified in his later works and modified by later Single Tax advocates. It derives its name from the fact that it proposes, instead of the various modes of taxation now prevalent, a "single tax" imposed upon land. Thus there would be no tax whatever on improvements on private property.

George's idea was to get rid of the "private monopoly in land" and make land a "public monopoly." His taxation was frankly a "confiscate" scheme. He would leave the owners in possession of their land, but would confiscate by taxation its "ground rent"—what it is worth annually for human use. He maintained that this is fair, since the community has created all such value. Vacant land would pay the same as occupied land. George argued that this system would stop and speculation, give everybody access to the land, promote construction and other improvements everywhere, encourage manufactures and commerce, take the burden of taxation off productive capital and labor alike, increase employment, multiply wealth and divide it more equitably.

Latter Single Taxers are disposed to modify the doctrine, recommending that communities merely raise what money they need by a tax on land alone under existing tenure, or else appropriate for the benefit of the community all future—but not past—"unearned increment" of land. A Boston economist, C. B. Phillips, estimated a few years ago that the

annual increase of Boston land values due to the community was more than twice enough to pay all the city's public expenses.

Many cities in Canada have adopted the plan, and some American cities are experimenting with it.

CHURCH UNITY

A report on "church unity" has been submitted by the National Council of Congregational churches, in behalf of 138,000 Protestant churches representing 17,000,000 members. And in view of the fact that those churches belong to 100 different denominations, there's certainly plenty of opportunity for the unifying process.

There can be no question that the continuous splitting up of denominations has become a cause of weakness and inefficiency in the religious world. There may have been good reason originally for the formulation of any particular creed or form of organization, but in most instances that reason is today as slight force. Men and women are not disposed to quarrel over many points of doctrine. Theology is no longer the vital thing it was for many centuries. Congregations know little about the articles of faith they are supposed to profess, and care still less. The great masses who seldom enter a church door care not at all for such matters.

All are interested in religion, even those who do not attend church; but what they mean by religion is the simple essentials of Christian belief and conduct which are pretty much the same in all the Protestant churches, and which are established in the hearts and lives of millions who have no regular church connection.

If the denominations could get together on these essentials, with some such unity as the Christian church had in the early centuries, maybe they could regain some of the early church's power. Certainly the merging of the 100 or more denominations into a few would make a strong popular appeal.

From a practical business standpoint such unification is particularly desirable. There are, too many church buildings today, considering the use made of them. The big city has its hundreds or thousands of churches, the small town has its dozen or more, all half filled or a quarter filled for a few hours a week. Many a village supports four or five churches and pastors, and of course does it poorly, when it might support one fine, big efficient church and a well equipped pastor in comfort and self-respect. Why not do it, since it is seldom deep-seated difference of belief that plant those four or five churches where one should be, but rather the inertia of an established system?

The merging has actually started. It is no uncommon thing in late years to see two or three congregations of different denominations pooling their membership and resources. But there is still a vast amount of work to be done before the loose ends are gathered up and the waste of duplication is eliminated and religious work is made genuinely effective.

A LINE o' DOPE

Weather Forecast—Fair Thursday and Friday; general to moderate northeast winds.

The Big Four amusement company is playing a very orderly carnival in Anderson this week. The shows are all on the lot in the rear of the C. & W. C. railway and the crowd is very orderly. The attractions close early and the crowds disperse very quickly. Members of the police force announce that this is about the best behaved carnival ever in Anderson.

Plans are about completed for the big airship flight over Anderson on Friday afternoon. The flight will start at North Anderson and the machine will circle over the city. Mr. Guilmette, the gentleman who came here for the Meyerhoff company stated that the flight will positively be made here on Saturday, rain or shine.

"With the new cars that are coming to Anderson," said Mr. Tom Hill, manager of the city street car lines, "I think we are going to be able to inaugurate a 30 minute schedule instead of the half hour schedule that is now being run. This will be one of the things the company wants to do in Anderson."

The new cars are light in construction and are designed with an eye to brightness and speed. They are convenient and are somewhat lower than the ones now in use. They are also smaller than the closed cars now in

ONE hundred per cent efficiency—that's the steadfast purpose of this business; in general helpfulness to customers, in honest merchandise, in liberal methods, in careful service, and in giving satisfaction. Real values are our faith-earning power.

Young men like variety to choose from.

Not a big stock of the same thing, but a big stock of a lot of things—that's our inducement to young men; new ideas in style, in fabrics, in colorings; late novelties fresh from the designers; smart suits for young men.

\$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25.

---and too

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BOEYANT Co
SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS

"The Store with a Conscience"



use and were built when the jitney buses were coming into fashion. They are very useful and are operated by one man.

Rev. J. T. Mann will preach at the New Prospect church next Sunday at 3:30 o'clock and at the Second Baptist church of Anderson that night at the usual hour.

Mr. A. M. Pinkston said yesterday that he has suffered from another vaudeville troupe going back on him, and that he is unable to find the company which was due to have played at the Palmetto theatre this week. They are missing and so is \$105 that he telegraphed to them at Washington for tickets to Anderson. They should have arrived in Anderson Sunday afternoon but as yet they have not turned up.

This is the second time that such an occurrence has happened with Mr. Pinkston. He forwarded some money to Greensboro not long ago to a company which failed to show up. They jumped the engagement and he stated that he wired the office of the Greenwood agency about the matter. They took it up and eventually returned the money that he advanced the show to get to Anderson. Mr. Pinkston says that he expects to do the same thing this time, as the agency seems to be liable for the action of its troops.

Mr. Pinkston says that while there is no vaudeville at the Palmetto this week, the Lynch Trio at the Bijou theatre are filling the bills and are pleasing the people. That is the truth, for every night, there is a large crowd at the Bijou theatre to hear the little trio sing.

Dr. James E. Watson, one of Anderson's most prominent young physicians left the city Wednesday afternoon for Harvard University. Dr. Watson will take a post-graduate course at Harvard in children's diseases. He will be away about two months, during which time his office in the Ligon & Ledbetter building will be closed.

News of the death of Mr. A. B. Childers of the Brushy Creek section has reached Anderson. Mr. Childers died at the home of Mr. A. B. McCall on the Easley Road very suddenly Tuesday. Mr. Childers was going along the road in a buggy early in the day and suffered an attack of neuralgia of the heart. He was taken to the home of Mr. McCall and died that night at 7 o'clock. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. A. B. Childers and 11 children, six boys, S. H., J. A., W. D., W. W., D. H., and C. L. Childers and five girls, Mrs. Emma White, Mrs. Harve Merritt, and Misses Lucy, Pearl and Alma Childers.

The funeral services were held at the Bethesda church in Greenville county Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dewitt McNeely officiating.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brock died at their home on East Hampton street Tuesday night at 11 o'clock. This was one of triplets.

born several weeks ago. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at Silver Brook Cemetery.

The Mission Study Class of St. John's Methodist church will meet Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Mrs. E. C. Lewis on Webb street.

An Intelligencer man dropped in at "Bob" and "Bill" Robinson's yesterday and was greeted with this: "Don't ask us if advertising pays. We know it pays to advertise in The Intelligencer. Last week we advertised some delightful syrup in some readers scattered through your paper two days, and we sold out of it in less than forty eight hours; and have had lots of calls for 'that syrup I saw advertised in The Intelligencer,' but thank goodness we have secured another shipment of it, and now are in a position to fill orders again for that syrup." And as Mr. Robinson was so very enthusiastic about that syrup, the newspaper man could not do other than taste it, and say it's good, real good. But don't tell him we said so, please.

VOTERS DEFEATED NON-PARTISAN LAW

Proposal to Make State Offices Non-Partisan Rejected by Large Vote.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Returns of yesterday's state election indicated that the proposition to make all state offices non-partisan was defeated by about twenty thousand. Nine constitutional amendments were defeated. The vote was remarkably light. The defeat of the non-partisan measures, against which a referendum was invoked after they passed the legislature last spring surprised Governor Johnson who supported them at the legislature and campaigned for them.

GREENVILLE CO. TO APPEAL FROM DECISION

Greenville, Oct. 27.—T. P. Cochran, of counsel for the Paris Mountain Water company, today stated that an appeal would be taken from the decision yesterday of Circuit Judge McCall entered by the city of Greenville asking that the temporary restraint be ordered dissolved so the city could proceed to condemn the waterworks. The water company has ten days in which to perfect an appeal.

CARRANZA WANTS U. S. TO WHIP ENEMIES FOR HIM

Washington, Oct. 27.—The state department is asking American railroads to cut off supplies of fuel to Carranza's enemies as supplementary proceeding to the embargo on arms and ammunition and also requests that shipments be delayed as much as possible. The fuel to run gold and silver mines in Chihuahua.

Cotton Exports Increased.
Washington, Oct. 27.—The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce figures show an enormous increase of cotton exports in September. Broad-stuff exports in September were valued at \$22,525,371, against \$2,805,776 in September, 1914. Broad-stuff exports in September, 1915, valued at \$27,351,667, against \$4,546,622.

AUSTRO-GERMANS SEE ALMOST OPEN ROUTE TO CONSTANTINOPLE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.)

only 500 prisoners, the others fighting to the death. Hindenburg's drive against Dvinsk has not shaken the Russian defense, South of Pripiet the Austrian, are struggling to regain the initiative. The situation on the other front is materially unchanged.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The junction of the Austrians and Bulgarians was made in extreme northeastern Serbia. Brza Palanka is on the Serbo-Rumanian border about 15 miles southeast of the Austro-Hungarian border. To accomplish the junction the Bulgarians penetrated Serbian territory in a northerly direction for a distance of about 20 miles.

French Report.
Paris, Oct. 27.—The war office announces the repulse of another German attack in Lacertine region where heavy fighting has been in progress sometime, for the possession of the German salient. The rest of the front is calm.

Communications.
Berlin, Oct. 27.—Direct communication between the Austro-German forces in Serbia and the Bulgarian army under General Boyadilov has been established on the Danube river east of Brza Palanka according to army headquarters.

Spy Executed.
London, Oct. 27.—Official announcement of the execution of another spy was made this morning.

GERARD WILL ATTEMPT TO SAVE OTHERS IN BELGIUM

Washington, Oct. 27.—The state department has announced that Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been directed to use his good offices in behalf of 32 persons who have been court-martialed at Liege, Belgium for alleged military offenses. Secretary Lansing says Belgium ministers have appealed for aid.

CABARET VISITORS HEAR ORATORS PLED FOR RECRUITS

London, Oct. 27.—Cabarets in some of the popular restaurants have been supplanted by public lectures as England comes to realize the more seriousness of the war. Dinners are addressed by orators of England, calling attention to the various phases of the war and emphasizing the need of recruits.

BULGARS TAKE AMERICANS AND ENGLISH PRISONERS

Washington, Oct. 27.—A number of American military engineers stationed at Uskup, Serbia, are believed to have been captured with Lady Baget, of England by the Bulgarians. Officials here think they are in no danger.

Gerard Confers With Kaiser.
Berlin, Oct. 27.—Ambassador Gerard declined to discuss for publication conference at Potsdam yesterday with Emperor Wilhelm. It lasted an hour.

Fear German Steamers Burn.
Potsdam, Oct. 27.—It was officially announced tonight that British submarines had sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic.